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Candidates are given a preliminary examination in which they are more or less questioned regarding their political convictions. Three of these special courses have already graduated a total of several hundred "democratic public prosecutors" who fill approximately 10% of Poland's prosecuting positions.

4. The Government does not believe that even these abbreviated special courses are producing a sufficient flow of graduates to assure quick replacement of Poland's unsocialized prosecutors. A Communist school for public prosecutors has therefore been established in Wroclaw and another is being hurriedly organized at Gdansk. These two schools are expected to graduate several hundred prosecutors per year. Graduates will be assigned to duty immediately.
5. Through the medium of its legal education program, the Government will achieve within two or three years its aim of giving Poland an all-Communist prosecuting body. At the same time thousands of worthy lawyers will lose employment.

Communist Judges

6. The Warsaw regime is also organizing courses to train judges in Soviet legal doctrine. In the meantime, however, the Government took immediate steps to install Communist judges in Poland's courts by adopting a procedure similar to that employed during the German occupation. Temporary, special, and military courts were instituted with Russians belonging to Marshal Zymierski's army acting as judges. Most of these judges are Polish-speaking Russian Jews. They wear Polish uniforms. Several former judges and police officials of Poland are also serving the Communists in judicial positions.

Reorganization of Legal Profession

7. Early in 1947 the Communist regime announced a reorganization of the legal profession designed to:
 - (a) suppress the free practice of law,
 - (b) convert all lawyers into state officials under the jurisdiction of the High Council of Lawyers, which in turn will become a Government agency as in the USSR.
8. The first step in sovietizing the legal profession was taken at Warsaw on 27 Sep 47 when a conference of all deans and presidents of disciplinary courts of the Legal Chambers outlined principles for the establishment of "Social Offices of Legal Help." This institution will be based at the seat of the provincial Lawyers' Chambers but will have branches in every town which has a court. It will operate as follows:
 - (a) Local lawyers will be regimented and registered.
 - (b) Clients will never approach individual lawyers but will solicit legal aid through the Office.
 - (c) The Chief of the Office will assign all cases.
 - (d) Lawyers fees will be paid by the Office.
9. At present, participation in the "Social Offices of Legal Help" plan is voluntary. Within a few months, however, the system will probably become compulsory, which will mean that every practicing lawyer in Poland will be an official of the Communist regime. It will mark the completion of one more phase in the slow but inexorable communization of Poland's judiciary system.

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